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A NEW MILLIPED OF THE XYSTODESMID GENUS
BRACHORIA FROM SOUTHWESTERN VIRGINIA¹

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The following new species is described individually in order that the name be available for use in a paper now being prepared on the significance of color-pattern variations in xystodesmid millipeds.

Brachoria versicolor, new species
(Figs. 1, 2)

Type specimens: Male holotype (USNM D-655), two male and three female paratypes (RLH), from the Gullion Fork Wildlife Management Area, west of Blacklick, Wythe County, Virginia; R. L. Hoffman leg., 28 July 1962.

Diagnosis: A member of the Separanda Group of *Brachoria* (cf. W. T. Keeton, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 109: 1-58, 1959), distinguished from all other species of the genus by the proximally recurved solenomerite which is set off by a prominent projection from the outer margin of the telopodite. The postcingular telopodite is considerably wider than in other members of the group with the possible exception of *B. calcaria*. Color pattern highly variable: bimaculate, trimaculate, and cross-banded.

Holotype: Length about 38.5 mm, greatest width 9.1 mm, W/L ratio, 23.7%. Body essentially parallel-sided for most of its length, widest at segment 12. Widths of various segments across metatergites and paranota:

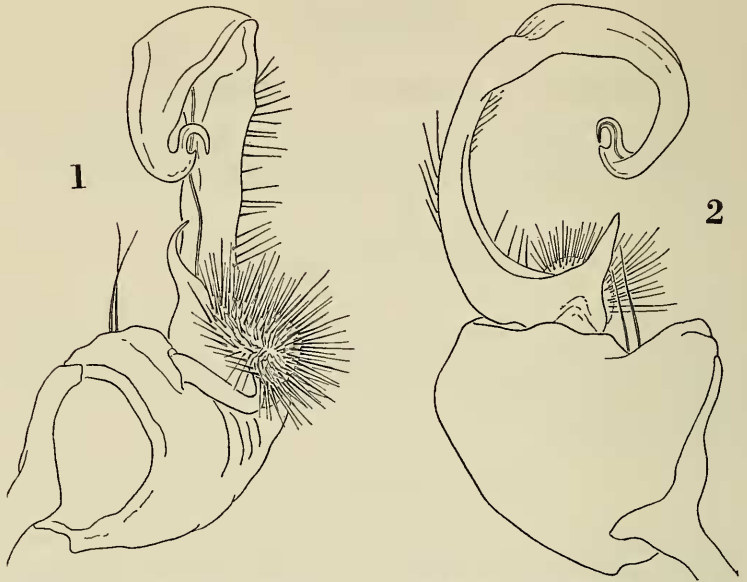
Segment 1—6.9 mm	Segment 10—9.0 mm
2—8.0	12—9.1
4—8.8	14—8.9
6—8.9	16—8.0
8—9.0	18—5.4

Dorsum dark brown, almost black, caudolateral halves of paranota, a broad band on anterior margin of collum, entire epiproct, and legs bright yellowish-orange. Labrum and antennae light brown.

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FIGS. 1, 2. *Brachoria versicolor*, n. sp., left gonopod of holotype. 1, mesial aspect; 2, dorsal aspect; both $\times 45$.

Anterior marginal ridges of collum very faint, obliterated toward the ends. Middorsum of collum and following segments smooth and polished, upper surface of paranota becoming distinctly coriaceous. Stricture reduced to a transverse suture dorsally, prozonites and metazonites meeting at an even plane. Paranota large, depressed, continuing slope of middorsum; anterior corners broadly rounded, posterior corners rounded back to 7th segment, subrectangular back to 10th, thence becoming gradually more produced caudally, but not acutely angular except on 18th and 19th segments; posterior edge not margined, slightly convex and thus meeting dorsum at a slight reentrant angle. Scapulae prominent, submarginal toward body and thus exposing front edge of paranota; peritremata poorly defined, nearly flat.

Stricture broad, deep, and well defined down sides, its surface densely punctate; sides of metazonites striate-coriaceous, the caudal edge of each set off by a prominent marginal ridge. Stigmata subsimilar, but anterior stigma somewhat larger than posterior and proportionately narrower; both stigmata are close to dorsal coxal condyles but distinctly separated from them.

Legs set upon distinct podosterna, these broad and sloping up gradually from the stricture; glabrous, medially depressed between posterior pair of legs; forming an acute-edged transverse, overhanging rim between coxae of posterior legs. Sterna of some posterior segments with

tendency for the development of low, blunt subcoxal spines. Legs long and slender, coxae with blunt, short coxal spines; prefemoral spines prominent, acute. Pretarsi elongate, slender, bisinuate, dorsally carinate, the tip curved caudad.

Anterior sterna with low, vague, subcoxal processes between legs of 3rd, 4th, and 5th pairs. Gonopod aperture large, broadly oval, the margin strongly elevated laterally, flush with sternal surface anteriorly and posteriorly. Gonopods large and robust, of the form shown in Figs. 1 and 2. Pre- and postcingular sections of telopodite about equal in length, postcingular section laminately broadened, then tapering gradually distad; a distinct, hamate, recurved solenomerite is developed, set off by a prominent projection from the outer margin of the telopodite.

Remarks: On the basis of gonopod structure, the present species is clearly related to *B. eutypa ethotela* and *B. hamata*, both of which occur at adjoining areas in southwest Virginia. Aside from the singular termination of the gonopod, *B. versicolor* differs from these two congeners in its polychromatic characteristic: both of the others occur so far as is known only in one color phase.